

KU-RING-GAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.



Including:
Ku-ring-gai Family History Group
Patron: The Mayor of Ku-ring-gai
Affiliated with:
The Royal Australian Historical Society
The National Trust of Australia (NSW)
The Society of Australian Genealogists
The NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies Inc.

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JUNE 2017 NEWSLETTER VOL. 35 NO 5

SATURDAY JUNE 3

FAMILY HISTORY MEETING

11.00am WORKSHOP: *What do we do with what we have: ways to organise and store.*

Share your ideas and methodology.

2.00pm FAMILY HISTORY MEETING, followed by

A Family History from Colonial Windsor.

Presenter: Sue Conde AM.

Sue has lived in Ku-ring-gai all her life. Her family associations with Windsor come from both her mother's and her father's sides of the family. From her father's side, her great-great grandfather, John Tebbutt FRAS, who was featured on the first \$100 note issued, was arguably Australia's greatest astronomer, with his home and observatory at Windsor. His family came to Australia as free settlers in 1801 on board the 'Nile', and settled in Windsor. His wife, Jane Pendergast, was descended from two convicts, one from the First Fleet, and one from the Second Fleet. Sue's family on her mother's side was also connected with Windsor, as her great-grandfather was Dr Henry Day, who lived in the 'Doctor's House' near the Windsor Bridge. Sue grew up listening to many stories of life in Windsor from her grandmother and great-aunts.



Sue was appointed as a Member in the Order of Australia for service to the community through organisations and advisory bodies that promote the interests of women, to youth through the Guiding movement and to the Uniting Church in Australia.

Visitors Welcome
Afternoon Tea will be Available

SATURDAY JUNE 17

2.00pm GENERAL MEETING, followed by
Life in Submarines.

Presenter: Douglas Edwards

Doug joined the Navy as an apprentice at 15 and never served on a ship in 9 years of service.



Drafted to Australia's Oberon class submarines in the late 60's he spent 5 years a submariner on HMAS Ovens and Otway. *Life! in submarines* is the topic. Not a technical talk but a life talk.



The RAN operated six Oberon class submarines - Oxley, Otway, Ovens, Orion, Otama and Onslow - from the 27th March 1967, with the commissioning of HMAS Oxley, until the 15th December 2000 when HMAS Otama was paid off.

Visitors Welcome
Afternoon Tea will be Available.

MAY FAMILY HISTORY

11.00am Session

Jean Smith chaired the May Family History Group Meetings. She informed us of the demise of the *Inside History* magazine and *Who Do You Think You Are?* Live genealogy show and conference (UK), and also that registrations are now open for the NSW & ACT Family History Conference in Orange in September.



ORANGE 22-24 SEPTEMBER

<https://yourfamilystoryinorange.wordpress.com>

During the morning session, Jenny Joyce showed us the website *Cyndi's List* (<http://cyndislist.com/>). She started with the history of the site, which was first published online in March 1996 with 1025 links, and now has more than 332,000 links. We then learnt how to navigate through the site, and looked at some of the categories available, and what can be found in them.

In addition to *Cyndi's List*, we also looked at *CoraWeb* (<http://www.coraweb.com.au/>), which is a similar type of website, maintained by Cora Num, but with predominantly Australian content.

2.00pm Session

In the afternoon session Michael Flynn talked to us about *The Women in Arthur Phillip's Life*. There were four overlooked, but important women.

The Voyage of the First Fleet, and the establishment of the fledgling Colony of New South Wales by Arthur Phillip, and the story of its troubled early years have been well documented, with most KHS members having a basic knowledge of the times, and of prominent individuals such as Macarthur, Macquarie and others who laid the foundations of modern Australia.



Arthur Phillip

But of Phillip the man, beyond the basics of his early life and military/naval career, much less has been written.

The first woman was his mother, Elizabeth Breach, possibly of French extraction. Little is known about her, but she was possibly an East Ender, and may have been baptised at St Katherine's by the Tower. We do know that she married a German, Jacob Phillip, but no record of that marriage has been found. It has only recently been found that Arthur Phillip had a sister, Rebecca, born 1737, but Michael has been able to find that he also had another two sisters: Ann Steel Phillip and Eliza Maria Phillip. He was able to confirm that they belonged to the Phillip family via wills. Elizabeth was still alive in 1787 when the First Fleet sailed for NSW, but her death and burial have not yet been found. She is a woman of mystery, but is gradually coming into focus.

The second woman that Michael talked about was Arthur Phillip's first wife, born Margaret Charlotte Tybbotts. She married John Denison in 1759 but was a 42 year old widow when she married the 25 year old Philip. She was a wealthy woman, but not as wealthy as the biographies say, which value her estate at death at £120,000. This is based on a misreading of her marriage settlement, which stated that she had a share in an annuity fund valued at £120,000, not that she was entitled to the entire fund. The couple separated after nine years of marriage, and Margaret retired to Wales with her companion, Maria Cane.

Thus it was that Arthur Phillip came to Australia on his own. Only after returning to England did Arthur, at 33, marry for a second time, in 1794, to the 43 year old Isabella Whitehead. She was also a wealthy woman, being the daughter of a wealthy cloth merchant from Blackburn in Lancashire. The couple moved to Bath, where they lived until Arthur's death. [There are questions about the cause of Phillip's death, one being suicide. "I raise the possibility of suicide.... because he wasn't buried in Westminster Abbey or Bath Abbey, and there were a number of question marks about his death. So in a sense the verdict is open. Geoffrey Robertson QC. Ed.] Unfortunately it seems that Isabella may have been suffering from some depression or anxiety issues.

The final woman Michael spoke about was Deborah Brooks, who was the 'fancy woman' of Bos'n Brooks of the HMS Sirius. She was one of only two free women in the First Fleet, the other being the wife of the Rev. Richard Johnson. She lived in the colony for four years and is a bit of a mystery. It has been suggested that she may have been Phillip's housekeeper or even his mistress. She was born Dionisia Bartlett in Devon in 1755, married John Whitson in 1777 and ran off with Thomas Brooks, calling herself Deborah Brooks and claiming to be married to him, though they did not actually marry until 1792 after having returned from NSW. Phillip had known the Brooks since at

least 1782, when they were together on *The Europe*, and it was a later report from Edward Spain about the close relationship between them at this point that has given rise to the suspicion that Deborah and Arthur Phillip may have been more than just friends. Unfortunately there is just no proof one way or another, so it remains a mystery.

Michael made clear that his research remained incomplete in some areas, and while he believed his present conclusions would one day be confirmed by further research, or the discovery of new resources, some of his conclusions involved elements of speculation.

As an example of new resources, he instanced a 1998 discovery by workmen in Bath renovating and/or restoring a building with strong Phillip connections. They uncovered a pair of woman's gloves under the floorboards, from one of which were retrieved three pieces of paper written by Phillip to his wife, seeking to calm her about certain real estate matters that were severely troubling her.

Michael Flynn is well-known for his research for Mollie Gillenis' comprehensive tale of the people of the First Fleet, and for his own similar work on the Second Fleet. Michael is a board member of both SAG and the BDAL, so his credentials are impressive, and his presentation on Phillip and his women was both comprehensive and interesting.

Jenny Joyce and Graham Lewis

The raffle was won by Jan Spargo, who chose *The Lieutenant*, by Kate Grenville.

APRIL GENERAL MEETING AUSTRALIA'S GREATEST SOLDIER OF WWI - JOHN MONASH

General Sir John Monash was a brilliant engineer and soldier, as evidenced in John Malmberg's talk to the society on Easter Saturday. In July 1916, Monash became commander of the 3rd Division AIF, and in May 1918 he was given command of the Australian corps, then the largest corps on the Western Front. That a German Jew and a reservist could rise so high in the military, was the fascinating story outlined in John's talk.

John Monash was born in 1865 in Melbourne, the son of Louis and Bertha Monash, Jewish immigrants who had arrived from Prussia in 1863. John grew up fluent in German, a fact that he saw no reason to emphasise. In 1874 the family moved to Jerilderie - where he later claimed to have met the bushranger Ned Kelly. His intelligence was recognised at the local public school and the family was advised to move back to Melbourne where John could receive a better education.

John went to Scotch College, where he matriculated at 14 and was dux of the school at 16. In 1891, John married Hanna Victoria Moss (Vic) and their only child Bertha was born in 1893. In 1893, John graduated from Melbourne University in civil engineering, and in law two years later. In 1921, by then famous, he was awarded a Doctorate in Engineering by Melbourne University.

In the years before and after graduation Monash worked as a civil engineer - a pioneer of reinforced concrete construction. He also served as president of the Victorian Institute of Engineers.

Monash joined the University Militia in 1887, rising to lieutenant colonel commanding the 13th Infantry Brigade by 1913. When war broke out in 1914, he became a full-time army officer commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade.

There was some discontent within the service on account of his German-Jewish heritage, and that he was a reservist rather than from a military college. But with support by several high-ranking officers his appointment stood. In December 1914, the 4th Brigade sailed for Egypt and on to Gallipoli in April 1915, where he soon gained respect for his organisational skills and decision making.

After the withdrawal from Gallipoli, Monash was promoted to major general in July 1916, and placed in command of the newly raised 3rd division, which had arrived that month in England from Australia. After a period of training, the division landed in France in November 1916. He was involved in many battles: Messines, Broodseinde, Passchendaele (1917), Hamel, Amiens and the Hinderburg Line (1918).

Monash was appalled by the heavy losses at Passchendaele in October 1917, and became an advocate for the coordinated use of infantry, aircraft, artillery and tanks, saying: "... the true role of infantry ... was not to impale itself on hostile bayonets nor tear itself to pieces in hostile entanglements". He ran his war like an engineering project, with every officer given complete instructions and detailed maps. In June 1918, Monash was promoted to lieutenant general and given command of the Australian Corps.

He acquired an outstanding reputation for intellect, management and ingenuity, and had won the loyalty of his troops. However not everyone saw him this way, and if he had one enemy it was the war historian Charles Bean. Monash did not fit Bean's idea of the Australian character, and in league with Keith Murdoch, it was suggested to PM Hughes, then visiting the front, that some officers wanted him out. However after Hughes consulted with other officers, Monash remained in command. In August 1918, Monash was knighted

(KCB) in the field by King George V - the first time in 200 years that this had occurred.

Returning to Australia after the war, Monash returned to commercial life filling several important roles, notably: Manager of the Victorian Electricity Commission, Vice-chancellor University of Melbourne, President of the Zionist Federation of Australia and NZ and a founder and a president of Australia's first Rotary Club.

Monash was the main driving force for the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne.



John Monash is considered one of the best generals of WWI and the most famous commander in Australian history. He received many honours, including a second knighthood (KCMG). He died in Melbourne in 1931 of a heart attack. It was estimated that 300,000 mourners attended his state funeral. But he was never accepted as a member of the exclusive Melbourne Club!

Doug Milne

TREASURER'S REPORT

This month our operating income amounted to \$1,295 with our expenses amounting to \$1,344 leaving us with a deficit for the month of \$49. Our net surplus for the year to date amounts to \$5,413.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Send your comments and suggestions, that may assist KHS meet its objectives, to the Editor.

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome is extended to our new members for June:

Michael and Lee Berman, Killara
William Bradley, Hornsby
Merril O'Halloran, Lindfield
Marilyn van Eerde, Killara
Simon Wells, Asquith

We hope to see you soon at one of our meetings.

RESEARCH CENTRE VOLUNTEERS

The Research Centre in the Old Gordon School is the heart of the Ku-ring-gai Historical Society, where volunteers come to give of their time to help anyone who has come in to enquire about family history, about built heritage and about tours conducted by the Society.

Volunteers are the life blood of the Centre and enjoy their time assisting others; they usually come in once a month, some come in to help out when a volunteer might call in sick and some come in to assist with meetings.



Volunteering is not an onerous task ~ far from it: you meet others who have the same interests. If there are not many enquiries, you may have time to research your own family or your house or even have an in depth look at the books or computers.

Volunteering on a permanent basis would only be once a month for 4 hours in the Research Centre: those who would like to be a volunteer on an infrequent basis could come in when a roster space has to be filled. This may be two or three times a year.

For those who would like to consider becoming a volunteer, there will be an **Orientation morning on Friday 23rd June** in the Research Centre at 10.30am where the basics of volunteering will be explained and examples of how to start family history research and researching your home.

So why not give it a go and join a great group of volunteers. Friendships made.

Geoff Little, Volunteer Coordinator

RECENT ACQUISITIONS April 2017

Probate Index, Supreme Court of NSW – 1800 to 1985, microfiche – stored in white folder on shelves next to microfiche reader.

The following Cemetery Indexes have been donated by Jo Harris:

Mudgee General Cemetery Volume 3 – Anglican Section – Nepean Family History Society 1986, index plus inscriptions. CEM 2850.

Liverpool Pioneer's Memorial Park – Liverpool City Council 17 pages CEM 2170

St Matthew's Church of England, The Oaks, NSW – **"The Little Slab Church"**, Noel Collison, 2004 110 pages with photos CEM 2570

Index to Death Registers 1856 – 1918 Held at Eden Courthouse. Bega Valley Genealogy Society 1977. 20 pages. CEM 2551

Nepean Family History Society Record Series, Transcripts of Mudgee Cemeteries NSW, Volume 1 108 pages, index plus inscriptions. CEM 2850
Gunnedah's Lost Folks resting in Hunter Street Cemetery and some unknown places. Shirley Coote 2001, 129 pages CEM 2380

Monumental Inscriptions Goulburn, Towrang, St Saviours's, Mortis Street, Jewish Burial Ground. P. Ray and G. Thorn. 1986. 92 pages CEM 2380
Raymond Terrace and District, Cemetery Master Index, Historical Society Raymond Terrace and District. 229 pages CEM 2324

Macleay River Cemetery Transcriptions, Volume 2 West Kempsey NSW and Volume 3 Frederickton NSW 1996 CEM 2440

Noraville Cemetery, Wyong Shire NSW. Monumental Inscriptions and unmarked graves. Wyong Family History Group Inc. 2002. 110 pages CEM 2263

Scarborough – Wombarra Cemetery. Illawarra Family History Society. 1999, 181 pages CEM 2515

Burial Record, Redbank. Manning-Wallamba Family History Society, 1989. 95 pages CEM 2430

Burials in St Paul's Church Cemetery, Paterson NSW, Part 1 from 1839 to 1900 and Part 2 from 1901 to 1986. Pauline M. Clements. 1996-1997, CEM 2421

Abercrombie Caves and Trunkey Creek, Names from the Past. Barry Cubitt 2000. CEM 2795
Nundle Cemetery A to L and M-Z. CEM 2340
Gulgong and Surrounding Areas Deaths to 1910. Gulgong Historical Society Inc. 2000. CEM 2852

Cemeteries of Gresford and the Surrounding Districts. J.A. and D.R. Jones. 2001. 111 pages, includes Sacred Heart (Summerhill), St Helen's (East Gresford), St Anne's (Gresford), St John's (Lostock), St John's (Vacy), Jupp's Cemetery (East Gresford), Reedy Creek Anglican Cemetery, Tea Tree Cemetery (Miranni) Catholic Cemetery (Mt River) and other isolated graves. 111 pages CEM 2311

Burial Records, Wingham. Manning-Wallamba Family History Society 1989. CEM 2529

Bargo Cemetery – Memorials. Gail Hanger 2010. 121 pages plus photo of each grave. CEM 2574

TOUR DESK

Important

The Booking process includes a Tour Description sheet for each tour that outlines timing, any special requirements and the pick up site.

Tour bookings can only be made by visiting the Research Centre, and by completing the appropriate forms (our duty volunteers will help.)

Payment is due when making your tour bookings, please bring the correct amount or a cheque to cover the planned cost. Change is not always available. **Bookings are not confirmed until they are paid for.**

EXPLORING KU-RING-GAI

These very informative and interesting Exploring Ku-ring-gai tours (99.6 km around Ku-ring-gai), are normally conducted once a month on a Monday by Vice President Jo Harris. Be surprised by your municipality. Come and invite a friend.

The cost includes a mystery lunch.

The cost \$45 (members); \$50 (non members)

Fresh dates in the next *Newsletter*.

POMPEII RESCUE NAVY, EMPIRE, CATASTROPHE

National Maritime Museum

Wednesday June 14. Guided tour.

Timing: 8.30am for 8.45am start.

Bookings opened Monday 15th May.

In 79 AD, Mount Vesuvius erupted spewing huge waves of volcanic ash and debris over the thickly populated Bay of Naples. In response the Roman fleet under its Commander, Pliny the Elder, ordered the fleet to the rescue, and this is one of the first recorded rescues by sea of civilians by a military force.

Objects displayed include jewellery, ceramics, sculptures, and also frescoes from Pompeii and the region.

The ticket includes access to the entire museum after the Pompeii tour.

Lunch will be at the Harbourside YOTS Café.

Cost: \$50 (Members), \$55 (Non Members.) (Includes lunch at YOTS café.)

JEWISH MUSEUM, DARLINGHURST AND OLD DARLINGHURST GAOL

Friday July 14



The tour will travel by bus to Darlinghurst to this world class museum dedicated to documenting and teaching about the history of the Holocaust, so that it will never be repeated.

After lunch at the museum, we will visit the Old Darlinghurst Gaol for a guided tour of one of Australia's oldest, and best preserved examples of colonial sandstone architecture. Over the last two centuries it has transformed from a place of abject misery to one of Australia's premier arts institutes.

Bookings open 19th June.

Cost: \$55 members ; \$60 non members . Lunch included.

TOUR REPORTS

KHS VISIT TO THE 'COAL LOADER' CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABILITY, NORTH SYDNEY.

The tour started at Sawmiller's Reserve on McMahons Point opposite Berry's Bay.



Sawmiller's Reserve, on the site of a former Sawmill operated by the John W. Eaton Ltd timber merchants, is one of North Sydney's true hidden gems.

Eaton's heyday was between 1890 and the 1920's, with its own powerhouse, engineers shop, wharf and crane, to load/unload logs and timber from delivery vessels.

After WW1, a combination of factors led to the gradual decline in the business and it closed in the 1980's.

As a result of resident action, the vacant land was saved for a public use reserve.

Modernist Landscape Architect Harry Howard prepared a landscape design for the area, incorporating Sydney School principles of integration with the natural landscape; truly a wonderful place to visit (and dogs are allowed).

After a short drive we arrived at the 'Coal Loader' Sustainability Centre on Ball Head with a quite outstanding outlook – West to Gladesville, south to Sydney CBD, Balmain, Birchgrove, Goat Island and Mort Bay, east to Berry's Bay, McMahons Point and North Sydney.

The Coal Loader site demonstrates the layering of human history, from ancient culture of the Cammeraygal Aboriginal people, to an industrial coal bunkering and distribution centre.

It has a wealth of interesting Aboriginal sites including archaeological deposits/middens, art sites and rock engravings including whale carving rock discovered in 1843.

This area was named after Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, Commander of the ship 'Supply' in the First Fleet of 1788. European sites and uses included a Quarantine Depot, established in Berry's Bay to service the boats operating to and from the Quarantine Station at North Head.

The Coal Loader site was developed to supply coal mined in other parts of the state to smaller and local shipping and was a very successful and significant operation for its time.

The operation of transferring coal mined elsewhere reminded one of Patrick Dodd's recent story of the origins of HMS Endeavour supplying coal from mines near the east coast of England for use in London.



Old Foundations

During its industrial era much of the headland was cleared of native vegetation, and the regeneration since that time has been very successful in restoring the natural bushland .

The self guided walks and activities of the area are well explained, and include Bush Foods garden, Cammeraygal engravings, the powerhouse built in 1926 to power the Coal Loader, visitor orientation deck, community garden, coal loading tunnels and wooden wharf and the Coal loading platform which is being repurposed as a sustainable garden.

Our picnic lunch was taken at Balls Head with one of our keen iPod users accessing Flight Tracker on Google, and describing for us the various flights overhead, and their point of origin and current destination.

Words: Neil Falconer, photos: Margaret Holland

VOLUNTEERS' LUNCH

*The Annual
Volunteers'
Lunch will be
on Saturday,
July 15.*

*Details are in
the insert.*



SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

MAC SIG

2.00pm June 5, a Q&A session

IRISH SIG

The May meeting was a journey into Irish history. We looked at the period from the Act of Union (1801) to the Great Famine (1845), and covered the economy, religion and education. We also learnt about the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, Daniel O'Connell and the Tithe War.

June 9 meeting at 1.30pm will continue our historical journey, looking at the Great Famine. All welcome.

GERMAN SIG

June meeting 1.30pm Monday June 19. Les Jecklyn will give a show and tell and Peter Roennfeldt will present an ancestry tale.

WWI DESERT CAMPAIGNS

Descendants of soldiers of the WWI Desert Campaigns, including the Light Horse Charge at Beersheba, can buy a Medallion with Desert Campaign Warbar, and be presented with it at the Reserve Forces Day Council, National Parade in Sydney. The parade includes horses, and will start at 10.00am on July 2, at the Anzac Memorial, Hyde Park South, Sydney.

If you are a descendant, or through your research for RTT have been in touch with any, could you please let Lynette Scott, 9908 1863 know.



Registration is open:

<https://dconferences.eventsair.com/ohac17/registration/Site/Register>

WHERE IS IT?

MAY ANSWER:

Cook Trig Station,

The Cook Trigonometric Reserve is a relic of the European settlement of Ku-ring-gai.

Two official records in the 1890s precisely define the location and size of the Cook Trig Reserve. An entry in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* dated September 8, 1894 reads:

No. 21,484. County of Cumberland, parish of Gordon, at Cook Trigonometric Station,

Containing an area of 4 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point bearing 45 degrees east 4 chains 47 1/2 links [90metres] from

*Cook Trigonometric Station; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 6 chains 33 links [127.4 metres]; thence by a line bearing west 6 chains 33 links; thence by a line bearing north 6 chains 33 links; and thence by a line bearing east 6 chains 33 links, to the point of commencement."*¹

The Cook Trig Station has been operational for more than a century, and is still used today, despite great advances in the type of technology used by surveyors. Access could be restricted at some date in the future if the trig is located on private property. It is not feasible to move the trig because the rocky outcrop on which it is located is more than 200 metres above sea level, whereas the floor of the adjacent disused quarry is about 180 metres above sea level.

Ian Ramage remembers ² when there were posts mounted on top of a cairn of stones. According to a memorandum from the Land Information Centre ³, in 1970 the stone cairn, pole and disc were replaced with a steel cover box over the trig plug, and in 1974 a concrete pillar with mast and vanes was erected over the original trig plug. The mast and vanes were replaced in 1984. Cook Trig Station now has a geodetic dome and measurements are now made with the assistance of a satellite.

The station is very positively established with a concrete plinth almost two metres high, firmly fixed to the rock, with a stainless steel reference point embedded in the top. It is likely that the trig was at one stage a reference point in the design and location of local water mains, and water related services in the vicinity. It would also have been a reference point for construction of the Newcastle Expressway.

From a heritage point of view, the existence of a trig station is no justification for the area to be nominated for classification by the National Trust.

¹ New South Wales Government Gazette, September 8, 1894

² Letter from Ian Ramage to Nigel Barbour, October 2, 1995

³ Memorandum from Mark Morrison to Paul Harcombe, January 11, 1996

Source and complete article see "*The Historian*", Volume 25, No 1, March 1996.

JUNE WHERE IS IT?



DIARY DATES

June

Thursday 1, 2.15pm, Committee Meeting.
 Saturday 3, 11.00am, **Family History Workshop**
 Saturday 3, 2.00pm, **Family History Meeting. A**
Family History from Colonial Windsor. Presenter:
 Sue Conde AM.
 Monday 5, 2.00pm, MAC SIG.
 Friday 9, 1.30p, Irish SIG
 Wednesday 14, Tour: Pompeii Rescue Navy, Empire
 Catastrophe.
 Saturday 17, 2.00pm, **General Meeting**, followed by
Life in Submarines. Presenter: Doug Edwards.
 Monday 19, 1.30pm, German SIG
 Friday 23, 10.30am, Volunteers' Orientation

July

Saturday 1, 11.00am, **Family History Workshop.**
 Saturday 1, 2.00pm, **Family History Meeting**
 Thursday 6, 2.15pm, Committee Meeting.
 Friday 14, Tour: Jewish Museum.
 Saturday 15, Volunteers' Lunch.
 Saturday 15, 2.00pm, **General Meeting**, followed by
The Story of Eleven Maps. Presenter: Robert Clancey

August

Thursday 3, 1.15pm, Committee Meeting.
 Saturday 5, 11.00am, Family History Meeting
 Workshop.
 Saturday 5, 2.00pm, Family History Meeting.
 Saturday 19, 2.00pm, General Meeting, followed by
The Archaeology of North Head Cemetery. Presenter:
 Louise Stedinger

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Newsletter Deadline

Please send email copy for publication to editor@khs.org.au as early as possible, but no later than 13th of each month.

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If possible, material should be in electronic form, with as little formatting as possible, e.g. no bullets, coloured type, indenting or styles.

Research Centre Hours

The Society's Research Centre is at 799 Pacific Highway, Gordon, adjacent to the Ku-ring-gai Library.

The Centre is open to the public from

10.00 am to 2.00 pm on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday (except the first Saturday of each month when members have a Family History meeting).

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	Lorraine Henshaw	9988 0522
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	Yvette Reeve	9987 0904
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	Jenny Joyce	
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